Student Protest Movement Taking Permanent Form

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH, through the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, spoke for itself at 1960 political conventions and produced a profound impact on both party platforms. Two of the spokesmen, Marion Barry, Jr. (in dark glasses) and Bernard Lee (carrying brief case) are given send-off by Atlanta youth leaders, and by SNCC Office Secretary Jane Stembridge (right of Barry) and Miss Ella Baker (right).

(By Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—On the wall of a tiny office on Auburn Avenue in this city, there's a large map of the Southeastern United States.

On it are 87 green pins and 60 red pins. The green ones mark cities where some public facilities have integrated since February; the red ones designate areas where students are protesting but there has been no break-through.

This office, one of the busiest spots in the South today, is headquarters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). This is the group that has taken on the herculean task of coordinating student integration activities in those 147 Southern areas marked on the map.

The existence of this committee—plus the industry, enthusiasm, and obvious dedication of the young people working with it—provides the answer to sceptics who saw last spring's student upsurge as a temporary phenomenon.

The student movement is a going concern and a permanent force in the South. Following its

(Continued on Page 4)

You Can Help

Up till now, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has operated on a shoestring, plus the spirit and determination of its members, because many people who want to help the student movement have not known how to do so. Funds are urgently needed, and whether you are Southern or Northern, 19 or 90, you can contribute. Address: 197½ Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Ministers Defy Witch Hunt

A white Birmingham minister has joined the honor roll of Southern religious leaders who risk jail in defiance of segregationist witch hunts.

The Rev. Robert Hughes, executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, spent Labor Day weekend in jail. He was held in contempt because he refused to give a Bessemer, Ala., grand jury records of his organization and names of its supporters.

The grand jury was supposedly investigating a *New York Times* article on Bessemer race relations by Harrison Salisbury, who was indicted for criminal libel. When the jury found that Mr. Hughes could not be frightened by jail, it withdrew its demand for Alabama Council records, and he was released.

Mr. Gibson

Meantime, two other religious leaders, the Rev. Edward T. Graham and the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, of Miami, Fla., stood firm in their refusal to let a Florida legislative committee check NAACP membership lists. They were sentenced to six months in prison and fined $1,200 each.

Mr. Graham

Mr. Gibson is president of the Miami NAACP; Mr. Graham is past president. The committee said it wanted to check the lists in a search for communists. The ministers called this "potwash" and said the real purpose was to destroy the organization. They based their refusal on the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (See December, 1959, *Patriot*.)

Their sentencing took place in Circuit Court at Tallahassee. Mr. Graham said he considered it "somewhat of an honor because children had gone into this very jail" for asserting their rights. He was referring to students who served sentences for sit-ins.

Start of the ministers' sentences was delayed temporarily while they appeal.

The Southern PATRIOT

Vol. 18, No. 8

Oct., 1960

Published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

Dr John Howard Melish
126 Pierrepont St
BROOKLYN 1, N Y

Write Collins

Protests against the attacks on the Florida NAACP leaders should be sent to Governor Leroy Collins, Tallahassee, Fla. Urge him to use his influence to stop the witch hunt against integrationists.

School Roundup

Delay Shows Need for Federal Law

(By the SCEF Staff)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Events here and elsewhere this fall prove again the need for strong Federal laws to enforce Supreme Court decisions against school segregation.

First-grade integration in New Orleans is now supposed to begin November 14. This city may thus be the first in the Deep South (Ala., Ga., La., Miss., and S. C.) to face a showdown on the issue.

It has been a long time coming. Negro children here filed their initial desegregation suit in September, 1952. In the 8 years since, the Legislature passed a "segregation package" every two years; as fast as the courts threw out one law, another was passed. Attorney General Gremillion called this Louisiana's "secret weapon of legislate and litigate."

The most recent of these was one under which the Governor had planned to close the schools this fall. And there is still talk of further legislation before November.

(SCEF helped organize protests to the Governor against possible school closing. A chronological summary of the 8 years of litigation may be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to SCEF, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans 12, La.)

"This pace is killing me."

Minneapolis Tribune

Whatever happens in November, the New Orleans school case teaches one basic lesson:

There must be civil rights legislation to give the Justice Department authority to initiate and prosecute suits where local authorities defy or ignore Supreme Court rulings.

It is intolerable that individuals or a few private organizations should have to assume the heavy burden of policing the law of the land over a long period.

Meantime, outside the Deep South, the continuing pattern of token integration made a mockery of the great promise of the 1954 decision.

At first glance, the 1960 statistics look encouraging — there was no violence anywhere, and 16 additional communities started integration.

But five of the 16 were in the border areas of Oklahoma, Delaware, and West Texas, and in one other (Knox County, Tenn.) no Negroes actually enrolled. In the other ten, this was the picture:

North Carolina, which pioneered the token-integration technique, added two communities to its integrated column, making a total of 9. Raleigh, the state capital, enrolled one Negro child in a white school; relatively liberal Chapel Hill enrolled three first-graders.

At Dollarway School near Pine Bluff, Ark., one Negro six-year-old was accepted. School officials openly said this was an effort to keep the pupil placement law from being declared unconstitutional.

In Virginia, there was a little progress. Some of the six previously integrated communities slightly increased the number of Negroes in mixed schools, and five new ones — Richmond, Roanoke, Galax, and Fairfax and Pulaski Counties — began some integration.

The Richmond step was important because of the symbolic significance of that city, which

(Continued on Page 2)

Review of The Month

School integration moved at a snail's pace (see story this page), but victories over lunch-counter segregation continued to mount. CORE issued a list of 86 cities in 10 Southern and Border states where counters have been integrated since February 1. About 50 of these were without demonstrations, although obviously as a result of demonstrations elsewhere.

This progress produced a reaction in the form of new atrocities against white and Negro integrationists. Some of the most shocking of these are reported on pages 2, 3, and 4.

Removal of 23,000 children, mostly Negroes, from the welfare rolls in Louisiana was termed spite legislation by Negro leaders. They said it was retaliation for civil rights efforts in that state. The Urban League organized a nationwide relief campaign and got support from overseas.

Demands by civil rights forces for Federal action in West Tennessee brought a Justice Department suit against 27 white citizens and two banks in Haywood County. The suit charges violation of the 1957 Civil Rights Act by economic pressure on Negro voters. A Federal judge in Georgia enjoined discrimination by vote registrars in Terrell County. The registrars later agreed to comply.

And civil rights forces in a number of areas, moving on from lunch counter victories, turned their attention to campaigns for better job opportunities.

A Southern Profile

Gomillion Has Faith In People

(By Staff Correspondent)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The life of Dr. Charles Goode Gomillion is testimony to his belief in the value of education.

Born and reared in poverty, he was 59 years old before he was able to complete his own education by getting a Ph.D. last year.

The same persistence has marked his efforts to inform people so that they may work intelligently to gain freedom and dignity. As a result, he has become internationally known as a leader of Negroes in Macon County, Alabama, in their long struggle to win their rights.

Macon County is the site of Tuskegee Institute, where Dr. Gomillion is chairman of the division of social sciences. He is also president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, a leader in the NAACP, and a member of the board of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Charles G. Gomillion

Dr. Gomillion's lifelong devotion to education began in his boyhood, when he had to obtain knowledge against the greatest odds. Although his father could neither read nor write and his mother went only to the third grade, they encouraged their children to have inquiring minds and to study.

"Our parents never told us to shut up when we were asking questions," Dr. Gomillion recalls. "They encouraged us to ask questions. To my mother, every question was important. She never told me not to ask, and if she didn't know the answer she was honest enough to admit it."

With this kind of incentive, Charles Gomillion applied himself diligently during the few months he was able to attend grade school in Johnston, S. C., where he was born and reared.

"My total formal schooling in the years between 1907 and 1914 was about 26 months," Dr. Gomillion said. However, his passion for learning led him to read "everything I could get my hands on. I was too poor to buy books,

(Continued on Page 3)

The Southern Patriot

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Book Notes

THE GREAT QUOTATIONS, Compiled by GEORGE SELDES, with an introduction by J. Donald Adams; Lyle Stuart, 225 Lafayette St., New York 12, N. Y. 893 pp., $15.

Recently, while visiting in New York, I received a letter from Anne Braden, asking if I could verify the source of a quotation she planned to use in *The Southern Patriot*. The quotation follows:

"There is one thing stronger than all the armies in the world; and that is an idea whose time has come."

Anne said the quote had been attributed to Victor Hugo, but the Louisville Public Library had been unable to confirm the author.

I called the reference librarian at the New York Public Library. Later he called back in a beaten tone to confess that he had consulted seven books of quotations without success.

I then telephoned a few of my more erudite friends, but got nowhere.

Returning home to the bayou country, I chanced upon an announcement of George Seldes' new book, "The Great Quotations." I decided to make one more effort. I wrote to George. Within a few days came the prompt reply, "Yes, Victor Hugo wrote it," and the quotation could be found on page 336 of his book. (All reference librarians, please note.)

As my experience indicates, other books of quotations have deleted or censored many of the world's greatest and most provocative ideas because they are controversial.

Mr. Seldes spent 30 years researching and compiling this book. Truly it is a monumental volume, bringing together in one book so much of the distilled wisdom of the world's greatest minds.

—JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI

Human Relations Resource Book

RESOURCE HANDBOOK IN HUMAN RELATIONS, Published by and available from The Council on Human Relations, 281 The Arcade, Cleveland 14, Ohio, $1.15.

This attractively designed 75-page book is a real find for educators, religious leaders, and organizations—for everyone concerned with planning any type of educational program in the field of human relations. It lists a wide variety of material and tells you where to obtain it.

Included are books (arranged by age groups), films, pamphlets and periodicals, and also material related to human relations in the fields of dance, drama, music, and poetry. It also provides information on various workshops and other educational programs available to human relations workers.

Useful Studies Published

Racial Crisis and The Press, by Walter Spearman & Sylvan Meyer, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

An excellent analysis of the way Southern newspapers cover one of the most important stories of the 20th Century, the segregation-integration crisis. Walter Spearman is journalism professor at the University of North Carolina. Sylvan Meyer is editor of *The Gainesville, Ga., Daily Times*, and chairman of the Georgia Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Twenty Years Of Court Decisions Affecting Higher Education In The South, 1938-1958, by Jessie P. Guzman, Tuskegee Institute Press, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

A comprehensive summary of the area indicated in the title, an important reference work. Mrs. Guzman is director of the Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute and is an SCEF board member.

A Chronology of Negotiations Leading to Lunch Counter Desegregation in Knoxville, Tenn., Knoxville Area Human Relations Council, Box 1011, Knoxville 1, Tenn.

A valuable summary, showing how lunch counter integration came to one Southern city.

Delinquency—Alabama Style

(By Special Correspondent)

GADSDEN, Ala. — Three Negro teenagers were found guilty of "delinquency" in Juvenile Court here—because they refused to move to the back of an interstate Greyhound bus.

They are Patricia, 17, Ruby Fredericka, 15, and Fred, Jr., 13, —all children of the Rev. and Mrs. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham civil rights leaders.

They were arrested here while traveling to their home in Birmingham from an integrated youth project at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

"At first we were in the back, but it was hot and when seats became vacant toward the front, we moved up," Ruby said.

Patricia

The bus driver called police in Gadsden. Ruby reported that a policeman slapped her when she had trouble speaking audibly because of a cold, and then choked Fred, Jr., when he tried to protect her.

The children were kept in jail all night, although their father came to Gadsden prepared to post bond. In a report to *The Patriot*, Ruby said:

"I could hear my brother in his cell singing 'Because all men are brothers.' Just hearing his voice gave my sister and me courage not to be afraid. All in all we—my brother and sister and I—hold no grudges against anyone. But I hope the trial will prove that all men should treat each other as brothers."

It didn't—not quite, although Juvenile Judge Rayburn was apparently deterred from giving the children jail sentences by protests from all over the country. These had been organized by SCEF and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, groups in which Mr. Shuttlesworth serves as an officer. A court attache said letters and telegrams were still arriving on the day of the trial.

Fred, Jr.

Instead of jail, Judge Rayburn put the children on "indefinite probation." He was amazed when they announced through their attorney, Len Holt of Norfolk, Va., that they would appeal. The judge said nobody had ever appealed a Juvenile Court decision. He at first set bond at $5,000 each but later reduced it to $500. Mr. Shuttlesworth said:

Ruby Fredericka

"The day has arrived when Negroes will no longer accept punishment for crimes not committed."

School Roundup

(Continued from Page 1)

was a capital of the Confederacy. But its "integration" consisted of two Negro girls entering a white junior high, and even the city's strongly segregationist newspapers were not upset.

The most hopeful state was Tennessee. There 29 Negro first-graders integrated eight schools in Knoxville with apparently wide community acceptance. And in Nashville, beginning its fourth year of grade-a-year integration, the number of Negroes enrolled in mixed schools tripled from last year — but it was still only 168.

Another place important as a symbol is Houston, because it has been the nation's largest segregated school system. But here the integration involved 11 Negro children — in a system of 170,000 students.

(Detailed reports on some of the places integrated will appear in later issues of the Patriot.)

Claude Sitton, Atlanta correspondent for *The New York Times*, noted that, excluding the Border states, the percentage of Negroes in mixed schools in the South is .07 per cent of the total Negro enrollment — one hundredth of one per cent a year since the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

Basically, the most hopeful aspect of the 1960 school opening was the apparently quiet acceptance on the part of the white population of what integration did take place. White Southerners may be less opposed to change than some have maintained.

But token integration is the new weapon of the segregationists to avoid real change. And unless there is soon Federal action to require compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the law, very little of the present school generation will experience any change.

Bits of History

SCEF Friend Knew 14th Amendment Author

A letter to SCEF from one of its staunch elder supporters, Mrs. Alice C. Phillips, 89, of Pasadena, Calif., set the *Patriot* staff to doing some research on Rep. John A. Bingham, the man who wrote the crucial first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

In her letter, here reproduced, Mrs. Phillips wrote that she knew Bingham when she was a child.

Bingham was one of the Radical leaders of the Reconstruction Congresses after the Civil War. Born in Pennsylvania in 1815, he was elected to Congress in 1854 from Cadiz, Ohio, where he practiced law. He served in every Congress until 1873, except one—1864-65. He lived until 1900.

The first section of the 14th Amendment is the one which forbids any state to abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the U.S., or to deprive any persons of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or to deny the equal protection of the laws.

This is the section of the Constitution which makes Federal law applicable to the states. It is the one under which the Federal Government today finds authority to protect the rights of Negro citizens. It was the constitutional basis of the 1954 Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

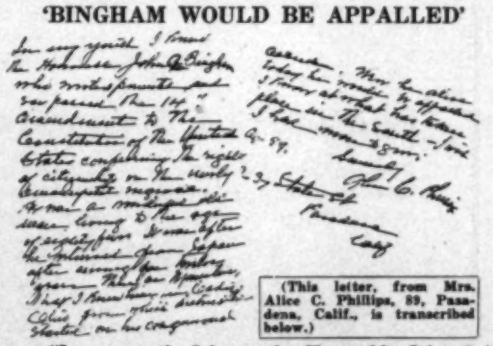
Because of the storm of protest that decision evoked in the South, there has been much discussion as to the original intention of the framers of the 14th Amendment. The authoritative work on the subject, *The Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment*, by Horace Edgar Flack (Johns Hopkins Press, 1908) makes it quite clear that Bingham and other Reconstruction leaders intended to make this Amendment do what the 13th didn't—create Federal power to secure to Negroes equal access to schools and other public facilities.

It was submitted to the states for ratification because, although the 13th Amendment had ended slavery, the Southern states were denying real freedom to the former slaves.

Its essential provisions first passed Congress as the Civil Rights Act of 1866. Bingham was a strong supporter of this bill's objectives but, according to Flack, was "one of the best, if not the best, constitutional lawyer in the House." He thought the bill was unconstitutional and felt the evils the bill sought to remedy should be remedied by constitutional amendment. So he introduced Section 1 of the 14th Amendment.

In later Reconstruction legislation, he and others sought to implement the amendment by laws granting equal access to schools, public utilities, etc. Bingham himself once described the 14th Amendment as the "keystone of American liberty."

'BINGHAM WOULD BE APPALLED'



(This letter, from Mrs. Alice C. Phillips, 89, Pasadena, Calif., is transcribed below.)

"In my youth, I knew the Honorable John A. Bingham who wrote, presented, and saw passed the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring the right of citizenship on the newly emancipated Negroes.

"He was a wonderful old man, living to the age of eighty-five. It was after he returned from Japan after serving for twelve years there as Minister, that I knew him in Cadiz, Ohio, from which district he started on his congressional career.

"Were he alive today, he would be appalled, I know, at what has taken place in the South. I wish I had more to give."

Father, Forgive Them...

Minister Beaten and Jailed

By ASHTON JONES

(The writer of this article is a white minister who has worked for integration for many years, traveling through the South in a house on wheels painted with symbols of brotherhood. What happened to him in the spring and summer of 1960 is one of the worst atrocities of the recent period. The story is also told in a pamphlet he recently issued.)

It all started in Dallas, Tex., on Easter Sunday, 1960. I distributed anti-discrimination literature to churchgoers. The following week I had fellowship with many people, conducted a poster walk, and gave out literature near the Kress Store.

The climax was participation in a sit-in with a brother minister at three stores. Even though there were no incidents of protest, the wide favorable publicity evoked a storm from Dallas citizens and neighboring states.

I left Dallas the following day en route to Atlanta. In Marshall, Tex., I visited leaders of previous sit-in demonstrations. I spoke to the students at Wiley College. Before I left the following day, the sheriff had me arrested.

How anyone can be charged with vagrancy when driving his own house-on-wheels and having $89 in cash seems absurd. I was held incommunicado and received brutal treatment when I insisted on using the telephone. At the trial I was fined $200 or 90 days in jail.

My wife secured a lawyer and raised $450 for bond, and I was released after 14 days in jail. The case is being appealed.

I returned to Dallas. The car was badly damaged . . . by sugar or syrup being put in the crankcase. On May 17, my decision was to proceed toward Atlanta without stopping along the way.

Little did I realize that in Shreveport, La., I would be arrested again while eating in a Negro cafe.

In jail there I was attacked by three prisoners and severely beaten. It was necessary to be hospitalized and have four stitches taken in my jaw.

The Rev. Ashton Jones

At the trial, the District Attorney suggested that I was incompetent, and I was under psychiatric observance for 17 days. At a later trial, I was found guilty of vagrancy and disturbing the peace and sentenced to eight months in prison.

When I arrived at the prison farm seven days later, the prisoners took over. One after another they beat my head, face and body for about 30 minutes. One, using a pair of clippers, clipped all of my hair from head and body, even my eyelashes.

During and following this episode I had many opportunities to show compassion for those who had administered this torture and persecution. The next week, my hands were tied, as though to a cross, to the top steel bunk. Water was dashed upon me from jars and buckets before they finally stripped me of all clothing. Then hands, fists, and towels flew in wild fury as they beat and lashed my face and body. This orgy continued some 30 minutes.

Never refusing an opportunity to preach to any audience, I accepted the challenge and demanded of the prisoners that I preach them a sermon Sunday evening. Using the story of the Good Samaritan, I spoke on the subject, "Brotherhood in Action." Though I was among a hostile group, I never felt more led by the Spirit of Love.

During the 30 days at the farm, I feel I made friends with other prisoners. There were other incidents of brutality when only two of three prisoners could be induced to participate. One prisoner who beat me on one occasion repented during the night, and we became good friends.

The bond of $1,500 was finally posted and I was released. I found the World Brotherhood Car outside Shreveport with the outside ruined. I have had to abandon the idea of using this car again.

But having experienced 74 days of punishment at the hands of officials and prisoners, I am happy to be alive and to have the opportunity of working a little longer for the cause of World Brotherhood.

Still Closed

FARMVILLE, Va.—Prince Edward County, Va., began its second year as the only county in the nation without any public schools.

The schools were discontinued in 1959 to avoid compliance with a desegregation order. About 1,400 white children are attending private schools. Negroes have spurned segregationist offers to help them establish private schools. They continue their struggle to restore public education.

Help Needed

Contributions to help the Rev. Ashton Jones appeal the cases described above should be sent to him at 3640 Denton Ave., San Gabriel, Calif. While he was in jail his mailing list of about 1,000 friends was stolen, so he has been unable to write many of them for help.

News In Brief

Kneel-Ins Spread

Kneel-ins, which started in Atlanta, began to catch fire and spread. Negro young people attempted to take part in white church services in Savannah, Memphis, New Orleans, and Alexandria, Va.

In most of these places, at least a few churches welcomed them. Others turned them away. *The Student Voice*, published by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said the attitude of the students visiting the churches was "not one of protest but a feeling that only when all are united under God can there be true brotherhood."

* * *

Bus terminal restaurants at Trailways stations in five Southern states — Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, and Maryland — integrated facilities. The change came as a result of sit-ins at the station in Petersburg, Va., carried out by members of the Petersburg Improvement Association. 55 persons were arrested, but subsequent negotiations with management of the restaurant chain brought the change in policy and dismissal of all charges.

* * *

In Miami, 18 members of CORE's annual Interracial Action Institute were placed on a year's probation on charges growing out of a lunch counter sit-in. Seven of the demonstrators had protested by refusing bail and remaining in jail for the nine days between their arrest and their trial.

* * *

In Memphis the Transit Company announced that segregation would no longer be enforced on city buses. A desegregation suit by Negro citizens has been pending.

* * *

In Bessemer, Ala., a grand jury indicted *New York Times* writer Harrison Salisbury on charges of criminal libel because of articles he wrote on race relations in the Birmingham-Bessemer area. (See June *Patriot.*)

In Macon, Ga., three white children have filed suit in Federal Court charging they were denied admission to the Americus High School because their families are members of Koinonia Community, which believes in and practices integration.

* * *

In Richmond, Va., it was reported that 1,700 persons have participated in picketing discriminating stores since February. Negro leaders rejected a compromise proposal by department stores—offering to integrate eating facilities on lower floors but not those on upper floors.

* * *

In Virginia, a new twist is an effort to integrate cemeteries. Suits have been filed in regard to city cemeteries in Portsmouth and Hopewell "in order that there may eventually be integration from the cradle to the grave."

Integration of the dead has stirred as much opposition as integration of the living. Both cities have announced their intention of getting out of the cemetery business.

* * *

In Austin, Tex., Negro and white teen-agers formed a joint delegation to the City Council to ask integration of swimming pools and other recreation facilities. They said: "We go to school together; we are friends; and we want to play and swim together."

Baltimore Gives Teeth to FEPC

BALTIMORE, Md. — This city, the first in the South to have an FEPC law, has advanced another step in the struggle against job discrimination.

Mr. Camponeschi

It has amended its FEPC law to give its Equal Employment Opportunity Commission full enforcement provisions—subpoena powers and authority to take "cease and desist orders" against discrimination into court.

The Commission, established in 1956, had previously had partial enforcement powers but operated mainly by education and persuasion. While it made considerable progress, its experience proved that such agencies need full enforcement powers to be truly effective. (See Feb., 1960, *Patriot.*) The Commission's executive secretary is Philip A. Camponeschi, an SCEF board member.

Gomillion Has Faith In Informed People

(Continued from Page 1)

so I borrowed them from our white neighbors. I also got magazines from them and read them from cover to cover."

Young Charles also helped his mother with the washing and ironing which she did to help feed the family. This trained him to do his own clothes and save money when he left home to earn his way through high school and college.

At 16 he went to Augusta, Ga., to attend a high school operated by Paine College. He also worked as a janitor, mail carrier, and library assistant. He then attended Paine College for 2½ years, but had to quit to earn more tuition money.

During the next four years he worked in the Philadelphia post office and as a teacher in Milledgeville, Ga. His determination took him back to Paine College, where he graduated cum laude in 1928. By that time he was 28 years old.

During the summer he worked on a tobacco farm in Connecticut, but in the fall he came to Tuskegee Institute to teach in the high school. Five years later he went to Fisk University, Nashville, to study sociology.

Personal Notes

Dr. Gomillion married Miss Jennie Emily Baker of Charlotte, N. C., in 1936. He had two daughters by his first wife. The older daughter's son, Lawrence Allen Sims, has lived with Dr. and Mrs. Gomillion for 15 of his 18 years. Larry is a student at Tuskegee.

Dr. Gomillion lists two books as having the most influence on his thinking — "Community Civics" by Scott Nearing and Jessie Field and "Principles of Sociology" by Edward A. Ross.

During this period, he and Dr. Lewis Jones of Tuskegee did a survey of cotton tenancy in Texas and Mississippi. "We found the landlords cheating tenants by faulty arithmetic," he said. "The merchants took relief goods and sold them—or else they threw them away rather than let people have them."

Dr. Gomillion returned to Tuskegee prepared to do battle through education and organization. He refused to let a white builder construct his house until the builder agreed to vouch for Gomillion so he could vote. There were 32 Negroes registered in Macon County at that time, although there were 22,000 in the county and they constituted 82% of the population.

Dr. Gomillion helped found the Tuskegee Civic Association in 1940, and has been president most of the time since. He helped organize the Tuskegee Institute Federal Credit Union in 1938, and was a director most of the time until 1958.

The TCA increased the registration of Negroes in Macon County to around 1,000, with the result that almost all Negroes residing in the city of Tuskegee were gerrymandered out by the Alabama Legislature. This is now in the U. S. Supreme Court.

The gerrymandering caused many TCA members and sympathizers to quit buying from merchants in the city of Tuskegee, and 26 businesses went bankrupt. Others survived with considerable reduction in business.

Week in and week out, year in and year out, the TCA carries on its education program in line with the policy described by Dr. Gomillion:

"For more than 20 years I have been interested and active in the TCA because it is a civic educational organ. It acts upon the belief that if its members are informed, many of them will act intelligently.

"We have urged Negroes to be law-abiding, to work industriously, to spend economically, to save systematically, to borrow sparingly, to invest safely, to study diligently, to vote intelligently, to live democratically, to give altruistically, and to die honorably."

This is a large order, but to a man like Charles G. Gomillion it is just another long-range goal in a life replete with goals attained after long struggle.

Subscription Blank

The Patriot is sent to all persons who give $2 or more annually to the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

I enclose_____, of which $2 is for Patriot sub.

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